

IUCN – WORLD PARKS CONGRESS

BRIEF CONTENT OF A FEW SESSIONS



SYDNEY OLYMPIC PARK, NSW, AUSTRALIA

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Lane Cove National Park where many Australian NP&WS Rangers and guests stayed during the Congress.

Messages from IUCN's World Parks Congress

Sydney Olympic Park, November, 2014

The concept of global stewardship for united critical action resounded at the World Parks Congress.

At one session, a photograph was projected of a valley in China with a mountain and Indigenous people whose ancestors had grown Indigenous crops in that valley since time immemorial. A horizontal line was drawn through the slide at the base of the mountain and was marked with a recent year to show the height at which people could grow potatoes. As the impact of climate change was felt, to a degree in China which is more severe than in other parts of the world, it became impossible to grow potatoes at the same level because of rising temperatures. Successive lines were drawn higher and higher as the years passed. Within 10 to 20 years it seems that the only place where potatoes could be cultivated is near the top of the mountain.

Congress speakers emphasised that a key solution to climate change is the protection of our natural land and marine areas, including Indigenous Protected Areas (IPAs). During sessions it became obvious that the world's most biodiverse environments are in IPAs and natural World heritage sites. Prioritising designation of more of these areas could expedite climate change mitigation.

Canada has 77%, or 4,856,227 square km of IPAs (of boreal forest area): Australia has 11% or 550,000 square kms of IPAs. Is this an indictment on the lack of recognition of the rights of the Indigenous people and does it deny Australia from benefitting from Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK), Traditional Resource Management (TRM) and climate change mitigation?

An IPA is not just a piece of land—it's a way of being. Australia's Indigenous people are the original conservationists of the land and we need to listen to and learn from them. We need more Indigenous and state government co-managed agreements and learn from those which are working well in Australia with an increased focus on Aboriginal land management. We need to draw on global and national wildlife and conservation organisations with records of culturally appropriate and contextually driven outcomes to get more proposals off the drawing board and onto the ground.

Speakers admonished that we should not give up on distressed ecosystems but push for conservation, push for connectivity using examples from other countries, and focus on restoration of degraded landscapes. Dynamic and practical methodologies for environmental protection involve: expediting conservation programs; learning from Indigenous people's land management practices; attracting volunteers; understanding the conservation lexicon; using more efficient wildlife tracking technology—even satellites; and creating smarter economic models. Prof. Jonathan Baillie, Zoological Society of London, is working with partners on a Royalty endorsed Rhino Impact Bonds project to secure the long-term future of rhinos globally. Ecotourism has successfully replaced logging industries in many countries. Congress evidence showed that Australia may be the last country on earth to stop logging native forests.

From Brazil to Mozambique, from Indonesia to Alaska, from Canada to Nepal—people united at the Congress to bring the central message of 'act now before it is too late'—too late for our species, too late to mitigate climate change, too late to ensure food security, and too late to safeguard the people on this planet.

Native forests are being protected, tree nurseries are being created to restore degraded forestlands and increase seed production, mangroves are being innovatively re-established to help purify waterways, wildlife is being monitored, forests are being connected, seed banks of resilient species are being established, tourists are paying to see the new restored landscapes and wildlife, extraction industries are being discarded, Indigenous people are adapting practices to counter the effects of climate change, and youth are being drawn into conservation activities. The temperature graph has peaked and it can fall. The world has woken up and gone into action—when will Australia's most powerful decision makers rub the sleep out of their eyes?

People protect their histories and return to them for generations: we need to leave a history of honour for the future generations to be proud of—one that showed we inherited a problem which we determined not to perpetuate.

Dr Bronte Somerset, Deputy Conservation Representative, Biamanga Board of Management
9 December 2014

The Promise of Sydney

Over 6000 participants from over 170 countries met at the IUCN World Parks Congress 2014 in Sydney, Australia. Acknowledging the traditional owners of the land where we met, we celebrated an enormous variety of inspiring ways of addressing the challenges facing the planet, through protected area approaches that respect and conserve nature, while benefitting human health and prosperity. We recognized that rebalancing the relationship between human society and nature is essential, and that ecosystems and their variety of life fully support our existence, cultural and spiritual identity, economies and wellbeing.

We celebrate the expansion and improved governance and management of protected and conserved areas around the world, and the leadership and initiatives of many regions, including the first ever Asia Parks Congress, since we met in Durban in 2003. In particular, we laud the establishment of new marine protected areas, as healthy oceans are critical to life on earth and must be protected at much greater scale. We acknowledge the increasing role of Indigenous Peoples', community, and privately conserved areas and territories in reaching biodiversity conservation and societal goals, and the opportunities presented by new communication and other technologies to better understand and engage new constituencies, including young people in the world's rapidly expanding cities. We commend numerous improvements of corporate practice, and the many success stories and varied partnerships across sectors for nature conservation and sustainability.

Despite these advances, we recognize that threats to nature, its biological diversity and protected areas are now at the highest level in human history, due to a convergence at immense scale of the impacts of human consumption patterns, population growth, and industrial activity. Many protected and conserved areas are at risk or are poorly managed, and many rangers on the frontline have sacrificed everything for this cause. This reality must be faced directly, truthfully, and collaboratively. Bold vision and concerted action are required if we are to meet both conservation goals and human aspirations for current and future generations. There is no time to lose.

We, therefore:

Promise to INVIGORATE ... our efforts to ensure that protected areas do not regress but rather progress. We will scale up protection in landscapes, wetlands and seascapes to represent all sites essential for the conservation of nature, especially in the oceans. We will enhance diversity, quality and vitality in governance and management, including the appropriate recognition and support of areas conserved by Indigenous Peoples, local communities, and private entities. We will strive to promote sustainable land-uses and eliminate activities and policies that degrade, threaten or result in extinction or the loss of ecosystems and their biodiversity, including the rampant illegal wildlife trade and the impact of invasive alien species. We will recognize, respect, resource and support our frontline staff to do their often dangerous but always critical work.

Promise to INSPIRE ... all people, across generations, geography and cultures to experience the wonder of nature through protected areas, to engage their hearts and minds and engender a life-long association for physical, psychological, ecological, and spiritual wellbeing. We will motivate and engage a new generation of urban and rural communities, as an essential investment in the future of sustainability on the planet, and in the quality of life of people everywhere. Further, by working in partnership with and recognizing the long traditions and knowledge, collective rights and responsibilities of Indigenous Peoples and local communities to land, water, natural resource and culture, we will seek to redress and remedy past and continuing injustices in accord with international agreements.

Promise to INVEST ... in nature's solutions, supported by public policy, incentives, tools and safeguards that help to halt biodiversity loss, mitigate and respond to climate change, reduce the risk and impact of disasters, improve food and water security, and promote human health and dignity. We will work to enable protected and conserved areas and their stewards to design and monitor effective, evidence-based and culturally appropriate responses to these challenges and to provide a compelling case for increased recognition, incentives, capacity and direct funding. We will encourage regional learning networks and initiatives that support these aims. We will collaborate with new partners to promote sustainable and equitable economies that respect planetary boundaries and social justice

Philosophies/succinct comments

- The African concept is: simple people doing simple things in places of little importance can make a great change.
- Loss of plants and animals means we lose a part of who we are.
- We are the first generation to feel the effects of climate change: and the last one to do something about it. Obama
- It's too late to send your boats back so we might as well get on with you.
- Nature is around us and within us.
- Indigenous people are the original conservationists.
- You cannot legislate morality.
- Parks are our home— a tangible and an intangible heritage.
- Engagement with Indigenous people was not merely about cultural accommodation: it was about cultural integration.
- Future: make something with teeth.
- Strong culture—strong country.
- Cultural legitimacy gives an organisation strength.
- Elephants don't publish their findings!
- My life, my heritage, my future.
- An IPA is not just a piece of land – it's a way of being.
- Rights are not negotiable in conservation.
- But it is almost like trying to plug the hole in the dyke.
- The roads will lose the endangered species war for us.
- After restoration, wildlife are coming back to the waterholes which tourists pay to see.
- The plan has been scaled up nationally.
- We need nature, nature doesn't need us.
- This effect of climate change was managed by keeping the forests on the land.
- The Inuit are completely dedicated to finding solutions.
- If there are no caribou – there are no Inuit.
- The treaty lasts as long as the sun shines, the grass grows and the river flows.
- Our way of life is tied to the land – without our land we lose ourselves and from it we form our relationship with the rest of the world.
- Climate change is the greatest environmental injustice of all time.
- Eco-tourism is a powerful force that helps conservation. If you visit Gorongosa, you help save it!

Acronyms used during Congress

AWHIN	Australian World Heritage Indigenous Network
EBA	Ecosystem based adaptation
GBR	Great Barrier Reef
GFW	Global Forest Watch
ICA	Indigenous conservation area
ICCROM	Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property
ICOMOS	International Council on Monuments and Sites
IP	Indigenous people
IPA	Indigenous protected area
IPCCA	Indigenous Peoples' Biocultural Climate Change
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
KBA	Key biodiversity area
KPI	Key performance indicators
LEK	Local ecological knowledge
MPA	Marine protected area
NP	National parks
PA	Protected area
PF	Primary forest
PL	Primary linkages
RTO	Registered Traditional Owner

SAFE	Saving animals from extinction?
SD	Sustainable development
SF	Secondary forest
SL	Secondary linkages
SNS&T	Sacred natural sites and territories
TEK	Traditional ecological knowledge
TK	Traditional knowledge
TO	Traditional Owner
TRM	Traditional resource management
UNDRIP	UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
WHIPCOE	World Heritage Indigenous Peoples Council of Experts
WHS	World heritage site
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

Websites worth a look

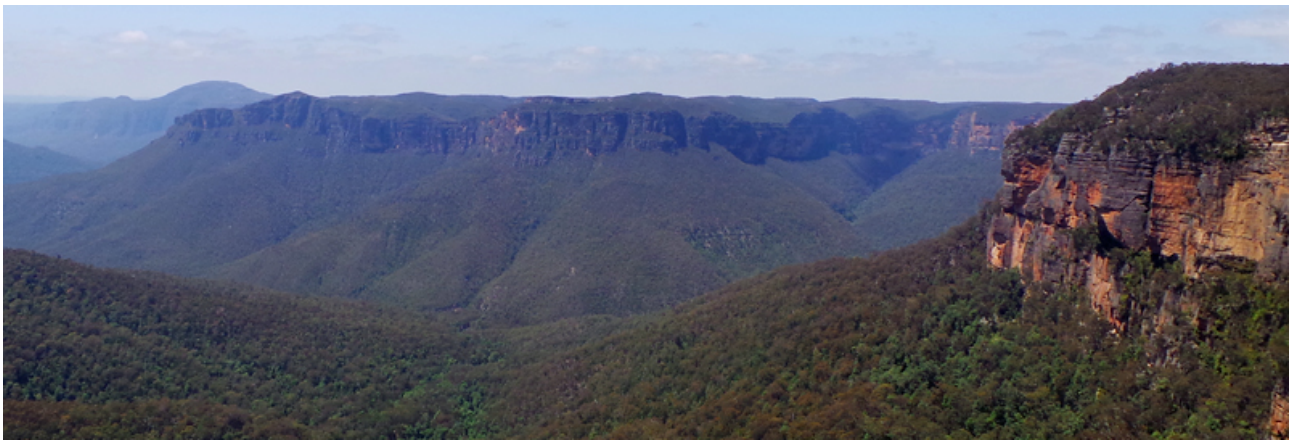
Caring for Country:	http://www.environment.gov.au/indigenous/
Gorongosa National Park:	http://www.gorongosa.org/
Girringun Aboriginal Corporation:	http://girringun.com.au/
Global Forest Watch demonstrates losses and gains:	http://www.globalforestwatch.org/
Hyperwall Stories – dynamic maps:	svs.gsfc.nasa.gov/hw
InTact Forest Landscapes:	http://www.intactforests.org/index.html
IUCN Specialist Group on Cultural and Spiritual Values of Protected Areas:	www.csvpa.org
Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA) Standard:	http://www.kbaconsultation.org
Northern Australian Indigenous Land and Sea Management	www.nailsma.org.au
Republic of Altai (Russia) Nature Park:	www.uchenmek.ru
The World Database on Protected Areas:	www.protectedplanet.net
WPC Press releases:	http://worldparkscongress.org/drupal/news/media-releases

*I feel very privileged to have been able to attend this Congress and have written a brief record of the experience. There were over 500 sessions to choose from. My choice of sessions was driven by the need to **protect our native forests** and my interest in **Indigenous rights, culture and land management**. I made some choices because venues were better. The Olympic Village is quite expansive requiring quick hikes between sessions. Identifying speakers was not possible at some sessions and there were other organizational problems.*

The speed of the speaker partially determined the quality of my hand written notes

Wednesday 10, 11, 12 Nov:

I did not attend these sessions.



Thursday 13th Nov:**Opening Plenary - Morning Session (Part 1)****Keynote address: “From Durban to Sydney”: Perspectives from leaders.**

Professor Patrick Dodson, Australian Indigenous Peoples' representative

Patrick Dodson (born 1948) is a Yawuru man from Broome, Western Australia, he is a former Chairman of the "Council for Aboriginal Reconciliation", and a former Commissioner into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody. He was the winner of the 2008 Sydney Peace Prize. He spoke about the need to focus on reconciliation between humans and nature to create a reliant and resilient prosperity. Need to change the status quo: survival lies in the truth relating to connectivity and destiny. Live with respect for what is given or face doom. The drivers of modernity must recognise the need for connection.



The Hon Julie Bishop, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Australia

Spoke about the GBR in glowing terms of its good health, was the best-managed eco system in the world. Ascribed that every little problem that arose was being dealt with and never mentioned chemical leaching from agriculture is poisoning the reef. Stated that storms and cyclones account for coral loss as well as global warming and crown of thorns starfish. ... *and other questionable comments*. Cited how the development of the Olympic Park is a measure of accountability to the environment. Stated that Aust has 19 WHSs including the Ningaloo Reef where balance was found to meet completing needs of recreation, industry, society, commerce, etc. \$15m pa given to natural heritage areas?

Greg from GBR gave an underwater live interview. Stated the GBR was under serious pressure and refuted much of what Bishop said. Introduced an [Eye on the Reef Ap.](#)

From Durban to Sydney

Mr Achim Steiner, UN Under-Secretary-General and Executive Director, UNEP.

Future of Parks depends upon community. Stated that we have moved beyond the last line of defence concept, now on the first line of defence. There is a detrimental polarity of opinion from people whose psyches committed to conservation to those who are distinctly removed and whose avaricious appetites are based in arrogance and ignorance. Conservationists don't operate on the stage: they operate in under-acknowledged roles.

Since Durban there has been much environmental crime. ICUN states that we need to move from islands to integration and that this would be a benefit to taxpayers, not a burden. We need to move beyond economic rational and have the courage to protect is a gift to humanity, to temper arrogant assumptions of the decision makers who miss the point on land and sea. We share the common heritage of humanity. The underwater connection between Greg and the congress symbolic of the statement that we can put man on the moon yet don't know what lies beneath our own oceans. We need to establish a social contract with the environment and the foundation has been laid since Durban. People and parks are integral to community and conservation. The urban psyche needs to become defenders of protected areas.

Message from the Pacific Leaders

- H.E. Tommy Remengesau Jr, President of the Republic of Palau,
- H.E. Anote Tong, President of Kiribati,
- Hon Henry Puna, Prime Minister of the Cook Islands

- Hon Frank Bainimarama, Prime Minister of the Republic of Fiji

Movie shown of the [canoeists who travelled around the Pacific islands](#) to come to the conference. They performed a ceremonial dance and received enthusiastic applause.



- Ms Julia Marton-Lefèvre, IUCN Director General
- Dr Ernesto Enkerlin-Hoeflich, Chair IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas;
- Dr Myrna Cunningham Kain, former Chair of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues; H.E. Ali Bongo Ondimba, President of Gabon and WPC Patron.

(Not all speakers' comments captured due to translation problems)

IntAct: International Action for Primary Forests - Launch

The WILD Foundation/ZSL: The IntAct launch had a panel of speakers, with short audio and visual clips on primary forests, highlighting the global loss of primary forests and proposed policy options to better safeguard them, with reference to protected areas.

Panelists:

- Cyril Kormos, Jonathan Baillie, Brendan Mackey, Virginia Young.

A highlight of this session for me was a question raised by a delegate from Brazil who queried the definition of primary forests. For him primary forests had a different character in Brazil and hence stood to be left out of a primary forest classification to its detriment. Mackey explained Australia had the same sort of savannah lands as in Brazil so shared that problem. Further explanation came from a Canadian delegate. This small interchange captured the essence of how the Congress stood to benefit people globally.

IntAct seems to me to be the sort of organisation we should follow up with and send them pics. (Of some note, a Rolling Stones band member sat in on this session and he said he'd tried to raise the other band members but could not get them out of bed to come to a conservation gig.) IntAct participates in Global Forest Watch which demonstrates losses and gains. (<http://www.globalforestwatch.org/>) *(Check out Australia and send stories and pictures – be prepared for shock)*. Kormos stated that Paraguay had the most degraded landscape in the world and Australia was 2nd. Noted that IPAs had less forest loss.

Virginia Young Claim made that a trend is for companies to reject chain of supply from anything connected to forest loss and that unless corporations pull out there will be no difference to activism and community support is also essential. How to bring about major corporate change. Cited major restoration program in Vietnam who has stopped logging. PNG discussing a zero deforestation project, despite problems. Agreed FSC standard was the best we had but recommended that FSC needed a PFF sticker to clearly identify that primary forest timber was not used in paper production (primary forest free).

Opening Plenary: Afternoon Session (Part 1)

Identifying speakers was near impossible. As the panels were introduced they knew who they were but there was no indication as to who was who for the unknowing audience, and no identifying captions as they spoke.

1. MUA: Guided by Nature - video message
2. Panel discussion: “Making space for Nature: Regional Views”
3. Keynote Address: “Mainstreaming protected areas into development goals”
4. Connecting parks, people, planet - video message from Singapore

Key Speakers

- Mr Taholo Kami, IUCN Oceania Regional Director and Dr Kathy MacKinnon, Deputy Chair, IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas
- Moderator: Ms Sally-Ann Ranney, IUCN Patron of Nature

Panel:

- Mr Henri Djombo, Minister of Environment, Republic of Congo
- Hon Uahekua Herunga, Minister of Environment, Namibia
- Ms Keit Pentus-Rosimannus, Minister of Environment, Estonia
- Hon Rob Stokes MP, NSW Minister for the Environment (*did anyone record anything notable*)
- Mr Soichiro Seki, Vice-Minister for Global Environmental Affairs, Japan
- Mr Fengxue Chen, Vice Minister, State Forestry Administration, P.R. China
- Dr Gabriel Quijandría, Vice-Minister of the Environment, Peru

Keynote Speaker:

- Ms Paula Caballero, Senior Director, Environment and Natural Resources Global Practice, World Bank Group

Expressed thoughts (*sorry, I must have been overwhelmed*):

- Balance the feminine with the masculine in nature
- Biodiversity: the genius of safeguarding nature is an art
- Nature is the First Lady
- Our existence depends upon the oceans so we are all sea creatures
- Sustainable development depends upon biodiversity

The relationship between protected areas and IPs provides valuable lessons. Restitution required on adversely affected indigenous property and lands. Use of traditional knowledge systems in how to manage lands to become more sustainable. Tourist sector a huge income source, \$1 trillion spent globally pa.



Friday 14th Nov:**Opening Parallel Plenary PARKS****The PARKS Parallel Plenary session: solutions regarding protected areas.**

1. Panel discussion: "A Conversation with..."
2. Keynote address: "Parks: what is promising?"

Panel:

- Ms Zuleika Pinzón, Director, Panama Parks Service
- Mr Noulinh Sinbandhit, Minister of Natural Resources and Environment, Lao PDR
- Mr Harvey Locke, conservationist, writer and photographer

Prof Jonathan Baillie, Director of Programmes, Zoological Society of London

Need to determine priorities. 50% decline in invertebrates since 1970. 75.5% of population want protected areas globally. Supported a surveillance and patrol based management system using community engagement. Tracking devices have been successful as has satellite technology. Protected areas are underfunded and need to be financed holistically. Baillie has been involved in Rhino Bonds (*which made me think of Koala Bonds but not quite as observable as rhinos*).

Dr James Watson, President-Elect of the Society for Conservation Biology

Represents people who love protected areas. The world's entire protected areas amount to the size of South and Central America and the area of marine protected areas (MPAs) equate to the size of China. Do we need to change focus re targets, what does success look like? PAs need to be in the right place, part of a wider plan, receive political and community support. Tigers are up 400% in (*sounded like*) Nagano PA? Need to evaluate conservation goals and clarify.

See: Key the IUCN's Consultation on the Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA) Standard: Sites that contribute significantly to the global persistence of biodiversity <http://www.kbaconsultation.org>. *Not sure who should work out NO GO zones with industry, avoid protected area fatigue, parks which have been downgraded need social and political buy in. Think Big and Act Fast.*

Successful interventions

Mr Greg Carr, philanthropist, Gorongosa National Park, Mozambique



After preliminary exploration, some of the world's leading scientists recently declared Gorongosa to be one of the most "biodiverse" places on Earth—Gorongosa is home to an astonishing range and variety of creatures, some of which are "endemic" or unique to this park. Every year, we discover more and more reasons why Gorongosa is truly special. And why it needs very special protection.

Gorongosa National Park was destroyed by war, mines, guns, bombs, etc. Species destruction was extensive. Restoration was spearheaded by the public sector. Two weeks ago, 72,000 animals were counted from helicopter viewpoint. Distressed ecosystems can be restored and attract tourism. Mozambique is now in the top 5 most diverse ecosystems. Admonition: do not give up on distressed ecosystems.

Senator Jorge Viana, Vice-President of the Federal Senate of Brazil

From Ankara, Bolivia/Brazil.

Criminal 1980s negative logging destroyed local communities and led to near disappearance of forest. Enter Chico Mendez. The forest is life in its own home and provides income. A Reserves program was supported and 12million hectares extracted for that purpose. Mendez assassinated on 22/12/1980. 25 years on 7.5 million hectares make up the protected zone. A political movement motivated by Mendez legacy by the Minister for the Environment at Akara.

Dr Russell Mittermeier, President, Conservation International

Increase in size and quality of parks. Now 5% land and 3% ocean. Not including Indigenous Conservation Areas (ICAs). Admonition to focus on areas where extinction rate is highest. Few remaining primary forests. Protect secondary forests as primary forests and make them no go zones.

Mr Gregory Andrews, Australian Threatened Species Commissioner

First commission is to mobilise resources. Species decline much less in protected areas, 18% in protected areas vs 52% in unprotected areas. Kakadu has 78 threatened species. Loss of plants and animals means we lose a part of who we are and that a recovery plan is imminent. Dr John Ronowski \$3m to kick off a turnaround. Christmas Island ban on cats—justifiable to ban cats and will show value for money as they are a key threat plus rats and crazy ants. *(There was a lot of support for bringing back dingoes to counter some of these lower order predators)*. The green parrot and orange bellied parrot highly threatened and unique to Christmas Island. Feral cats biggest threat to anything on the ground – 20m million feral cats on Christmas Island. Need war on feral cats – Hunt giving money? He wants more action on cats across Australia.

Dr Beate Jessel, President BfN

Nature is around us and within us. Stressed capacity building of people and institutions.

Respecting Indigenous and Traditional Knowledge and Culture: Opening Plenary

The Stream 7 plenary included a Welcome to Country and introductions to the Streams' themes by Indigenous leaders from around the world.

CEO Northern Land council NT

The NLC's Chief Executive Officer, Joe Morrison, was born and raised in Katherine and has Dagoman and Torres Strait Islander heritage. After growing up and schooling in Katherine, he gained a BA from the University of Sydney in Natural Resource Management and set about working with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders to establish land and sea management efforts across northern Australia.

There is community within individuality. Self vs community can have positive and negative influences on diversity of culture. Authority values modernity which can either be compatible of undermine objectives. Resource concepts often not supported by Westerners hence conflict with modernity. Move spiritually beyond what is observed. Know connections with origins and return to them.

Indigenous rights, Chad, Africa

The world is changing quicker than there is time to adapt. Adaptation and mitigation essential. We are in a new era of human rights and biodiversity. The anthropocene age where restoration of ecosystems should be a part of day-to-day life as in African communities. Need to include IP in decisions re climate change. We are ready to share our knowledge – are you?

Vicky – position in UN.

Non-recognition and displacement within protect areas is happening. People have the right to stay and nurture lands. Referred to UN plan of action – Durban Plan 2003 – Article 22 & 26 that IPs have the right to protect lands and benefit from consequent activities. Justice for preconsent re logging or areas. Indigenous people are the original conservationists. 50% of protected areas are found in indigenous land.

Conservation includes the rights of self-determination and knowledge. Human rights based to include IPs in landscape plans. Restitution is a big question. Essential to monitor good practices and address what is outstanding.

Aroha Te Pareake Mead – CEESP. Chair IUCN Environment & Social Policy

CEESP, the IUCN Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy, is an inter-disciplinary network of professionals whose mission is to act as a source of advice on the environmental, economic, social and cultural factors that affect natural resources and biological diversity and to provide guidance and support towards effective policies and practices in environmental conservation and sustainable development. Promoted putting in place protocols for knowledge sharing. Knowledge is not a commodity, cannot separate from people, engage with people. You cannot legislate morality. Mother is the earth: sky is the father. Treat with reciprocity and respect. Human rights are a fundamental component of the conversation we must have.

Indigenous Peoples and protected areas: advances and challenges from around the world

- Lessons Learned: Indigenous Peoples and Protected Areas in the Amazon - Cristina Casavecchia
- Guidelines for the Management of Protected Areas in Mesoamerica Indigenous Territories- Jadder Mendoza

Strategy for Holistic Management of Territories in the Amazon Basin - Edwin Vasquez, COICA

Leader and administrator of the Huitoto indigenous community in the Loreto region, Putumayo, Republic of Peru. He has dedicated his life to indigenous leadership by defending, promoting and enforcing the rights of indigenous peoples. COICA is a WWF partner. 25% is protected. Holistic management approach developing partners for strategy and workshops from all Amazon countries. Objective to promote integrity of IPs for Amazon basin. Political security through COICA. Climate change considered in the role people can play in recognition of the need for conservation. Cultural issues important as the land is people's life. Need for recognition for life of people and biodiversity conservation and to develop strong allies. Legal 100% land security is essential. Need to exchange a dialogue of knowledge. [A Voice from Peru.](#)

The Indigenous Protected Areas story - Australia's quiet protected area revolution - Dermot Smyth, Research Institute For The Environment And Livelihoods

Presentation on disc. Smyth.pptx

Smyth has involvement with IPAs. They have been voluntarily declared under traditional authority via the NR System mgt by 'legal and other effective means as part of an IPA program'. These are not government areas but supported by government under a protected management framework. 35% of NRS and the IUCN target was 17%. **Check.** Indigenous owned land by tenure or country. Concept of Country initiated in 1996 and continues regarding IPs land rights. National parks co- and jointly managed. IPs can become rangers. *Dermot showed a slide with a diagram on it which had a small red IPA beside a green State Forest and an orange National Park.* He said his job was to negotiate management of IPAs. *The next slide showed the whole three sections as red!* His mandate is "to put country back together" inclusive of marine parks, by collaborative IPA governance.

Dhimurru Indigenous Protected Area (IPA) was declared in November 2000. It covers over 92,000 hectares of coastline and hinterland country on the western edge of the Gulf of Carpentaria, forms part of the wider traditional lands of the Yolngu people.



Building Indigenous recognition and engagement in the management of parks - Ian Walker

June 2014 meeting in NZ – call to action for the world. NZ has 150 parks and a vision for the future. Connection to place, bond isn't broken even when concept of connection is severed. Co-management of NW Pilbarra in W. Aust – connection with youth and sharing that relationship with parks is important. The Pilbara region in Western Australia has some of the world's most ancient natural landscapes, dating back two billion years and stretching over 400,000 square kilometres. Parks are our home, tangible and an intangible heritage. Requires diverse negotiating communities. Leadership strong at the coalface. Challenge is that conservation may mean being dispossessed. Still IP land even though covered with concrete buildings, etc. One project involved the realignment of a river to keep ecosystems viable – it took 5 years in an unfunded project. Ownership should never be ceded in the first place. Three points: Relationship and consent platform, parks home of heritage, and leadership plays an important role.

**Respecting, relying on and advancing traditional knowledge, governance and management systems**

This session discussed the nature of traditional knowledge and its application in stewardship of land and sea, the blending of knowledge systems for enhanced protected areas management. The session tackled different aspects of knowledge sharing and knowledge management, including gender-specific knowledge and intergenerational knowledge transfer. Through a combination of short presentations and directed dialogue, the session aimed to produce recommendations about respecting and advancing traditional knowledge and associated management systems to improve the resilience of nature and people.

Key Speakers

- Protected areas and local fishers: knowledge, perceptions, involvement and effectiveness, Maxine Westhead, Fisheries and Oceans Canada
- Autotrophic Indigenous Botanical Garden in Tao Community in Taiwan, Tung-Gen Sheng, Taiwan Forestry Research Institute
- Assessing Conservation Status and Traditional Management of Endemic Endangered Polynesian Megapode in Tonga, Ana Fekau, Ministry of Lands, Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources, Tonga
- Connecting Diverse Knowledge Systems for Enhanced Governance of Protected Areas - The Multiple Evidence Base approach, Pernilla Malmer, Stockholm Resilience Centre
- Traditional knowledge and intellectual property, Wend Wendland, World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

Recognising And Protecting Indigenous Knowledge Associated With Natural Resource Management, Natalie Stoianoff, University of Technology, Sydney

This presentation is available on disk. Stoianoff.pdf

**Recognising and Protecting Aboriginal Knowledge Resources****Associated with Natural Resource Management**

Joint UTS and NWLLS Project

Chief Investigator: **Professor Natalie Stoianoff**

Research Associate: **Dr Ann Cahill**

Advisory Board Member: **Dr Virginia Marshall**

Research Assistant: **Evana Wright**

Sharing Our Culture Yuin Bangguri (Mountain) Parks, Iris White, Gulaga National Park Board Of Management

This Plan of Management covers Gulaga National Park and Biamanga National Park.

Well done Iris and Paul for having the Boards' presences felt at the Congress. I especially loved the bit when Paul shared Indigenous knowledge about when some flower is blooming the lobsters ran in some river. That's magic – you had everyone's attention.

An Aboriginal Conservation Strategy to Maintain the Cree Way of Life in Quebec's (Canada) Boreal Forest, Deputy Grand Chief Rodney Mark, Cree Nation and Patrick Nadeau, Canadian Parks And Wilderness Society

Roots for conservation lie in traditional knowledge. In the Cree territory, traplines are occupied by Indigenous families. There is a Trapline Manager and a Tallyman who deal with access, traditional knowledge, conservation and land use. They need to scale up and use a watershed approach. The network of families conserve threatened species. They are responding to pressure from increased industrial movement into areas which need to be conserved. There is a Cree regional conservation strategy to conserve wildlife, enhance food production by the creation of buffer areas.

Beyond the sacred, Charlotte Karibuhoye Said, Fondation Internationale Du Banc D'Arguin FIBA, Senegal

Here it is like walking in two worlds and knowing how to take the best of both. Marine protection in W. Africa. There is a return of species and an ability to hold on to traditional species. Legal ability to protect sacred forests. Elders council is the official body of management. Use of Fetishes (an inanimate object said to possess magical powers or which could be inhabited by a spirit) which symbolise – don't go there into the forest. Focus on community engagement with gastronomy contests and events including village theatre.

Saturday 15th Nov:**Recognising Indigenous rights, leadership and traditional knowledge in protected areas and beyond**

This session showcased successful models working that recognise and involve Indigenous leadership, rights and traditional knowledge in protected areas and beyond, using examples from Australia and Canada.

Key Speakers

- Presentation title TBA, Peter Christopherson, Gains have been made in Australia and Canada in terms of IPAs: 1m square kms in Canada. 55,000 square kms in Australia, encompassing 65 IPAs.

MPA Creation in Eeyou Istchee, Rodney Mark, Grand Council Of The Crees (Eeyou Istchee)

In north Quebec 300 traplines are run by families. The people embrace a miyuupimaatisiun philosophy which holds to the belief that living well is engaging in the activity of harvesting the gifts of the land. Rodney noted that Canadian roasted goose tasted very good with Australian wine. But the area is subject to developmental pressures such as hydro electric, mining and forestry. Extractive industries are having a major impact on James Bay and the upflow water quality. Eel grass serves as the same type of filter as mangroves. Collapse of water flow on eel grass is causing major siltation problems. A collaborative research project is underway embracing the Cree values of knowledge, respect, leadership etc. within a MPA framework. Rodney stated that engagement with IP was not merely about cultural accommodation: it was about cultural integration.

Protecting Country, Culture And Community: How the Warddeken Indigenous Protected Area is Securing a Future for the People and Environment of West Arnhem Land, Australia, Dean Yibarbuk, Warddeken Land Management Limited

Work in West Arnhem land was about securing the future. The culture has to be continued. Ferals, weeds, damaged waterways and food have to be considered. As people move to the coast, they left plateau land an orphan. Invaded by water buffalos and weeds. In Manangrida the senior elders met to talk about the orphaned land. The Warddeken Ranger program was introduced to bring people into the area so that children could learn about home and culture and traditions – back to the land of our forefathers. Fire needs to be done according to Indigenous law.

Co-management of protected areas in the Great Bear Rainforest, Douglas Neasloss and Evan Loveless

Doug spoke about a marine and landuse plan. He spoke of the Great Bear Rainforest Agreement in Canada on the coast of British Columbia. The Great Bear Rainforest is the name coined by environmental groups in

the mid-1990s to refer to a remote region of temperate rain forest in Canada, on the British Columbia Coast between Vancouver Island and Southeast Alaska. The bears are unique there. To keep the forest, people tied themselves to trees and refused bribes. The public raised \$60 million to compensate for loss of logging and the government met the same amount and created an endowment fund to manage stewardship of the land. There are now 1.2m hectares as dedicated conservancies. The co-management agreements are with the province and the Kitaroo Spirit Bear Conservancy (see paper). Area management and operational planners share decision making, re economic opportunities, guardian watchmen, protocol agreement, and support ecotourism for exclusive use of the area for \$10 per day for people to see the bears. Outcomes: Implement rights, shared governance, use of LEK and TEK (Local ecological knowledge and Traditional ecological knowledge) and on the ground management. Economically benefits local communities. Protects ecological and cultural features and values. Issues: relate to power, frameworks and resources. Future: It's something with teeth.



Cultural Assurance, Continuity of Knowledge, Partnerships and Collaboration on Country, Phil Rist, Girringun Aboriginal Corporation

From north Queensland and concerned with Aboriginal rights at Girringun – an Aboriginal corporation of 9 tribal groups. He claims: Strong culture—strong country. Like a patchwork of IPAs. Multi-tenured and co-managed governance. Cultural legitimacy gives an organisation strength. Protect history or secure a future?



Assuring the rights of Indigenous Peoples in the World Heritage Convention

Since the adoption of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) in 2007, there has been increasing attention by Indigenous Peoples and human rights organizations on the need for implementation of UNDRIP in the World Heritage Convention. In a number of cases, violations of Indigenous Peoples' rights and disrespect for their cultural values in World Heritage Sites have raised attention. At the same time, there have been positive developments in some World Heritage areas in terms of enhancing the role and participation of Indigenous Peoples in site management. These can serve as inspiring models for other protected areas.

Key Speakers

Introduction:

- Stefan Disko, IWGIA

Panelists:

- Tim Badman, IUCN World Heritage Programme
- Ian Lilley, ICOMOS (to be confirmed)
- Victoria Tauli-Corpuz, UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

Trisha Kehaulani Watson, IUCN-TILCEPA Co-Chair

This topic includes discontents, violations, and opportunities. Rights in WHAs need to be consistent with UNDRIP. Issues arising include: lack of regulations and recognition in consideration of land and resource rights; lack of transparency, consultation with IPs and evaluation and monitoring; lack of rights violations mechanisms; and land use problems and lack of benefit sharing. IPAs need to be protected from extractive industries, IPs to benefit from economic opportunities and need to participate in site management. Advising bodies are required. IUCN changes to evaluation practice on a common dignity approach. Operational guidelines need changing. UNESCO needs to develop a policy on engaging with IPs. Three case studies will be presented.

Edward Porokwa, Pastoralists Indigenous NGOs (PINGO's) Forum (Ngorongoro)

Whose world? Whose heritage? Masai people's home in the IPA are in Ngorongoro is the home of homo sapiens. It was formed in 1979 as a WHS for nature and in 2010 as a cultural WHS. In both cases local communities were not consulted. There are 15 WHS in Tanzania because of their archaeological values. There are paintings and footprints of old homo sapiens. Tourists see rock paintings. There was no free and prior consent and the Masai were unaware of the implications upon grazing which became limited for livestock. IPs were neglected. Promised IPs would not be disturbed. People have had to change livelihood and the Masai have not been considered. In 2009 there was a ban on cultivation of even small gardens as imposed by IUCN and UNESCO leading to food insecurity. Lack of participation led to consequent lack of revenue benefit. The Masai want to benefit socially. Livestock numbers have not increased and led to damaged livelihoods. There exists the irony of controlling the IP yet the building of hotels close to WH sites and therefore competition for water.

Justin O'Brien, Gundjeihmi Aboriginal Corporation (Kakadu)

Justin apologised for Abbott's gaff re empty bush before the whites came. Kakadu's history was contentious because of the uranium oxide mines and exporting it overseas. Rights of consent were denied. Govt in cahoots with Japanese government in 1991. IP land leased to government as National Park. The mine was imposed on people. Oldest human occupation site with domestic dwellings – over 65,000 years old – is located 2k from the mine at Jabaluka. In 1999 Kakadu was listed as endangered. *(The speaker had little congruence to his talk and it was difficult to follow the whole story.)*

Wilson Kipkazi, Endorois Welfare Council (Lake Bogoria)

Wilson is from the Rift Valley around Lake Bogoria. People have lived there since time immemorial. Traditional life comprised taboos, pastoralism, nomadic existence and conservation of trees. There are 1 million flamingos on the lake, geysers reach 300 deg C. Beautiful scenic Rift Valley. But the world wants to own it. 2010 ruling Kenya government designated it to be a WHA and there was no consultation with the people. The designation has stalled pending consent. The Endorois Committee was disregarded and the site was assigned by the IUCN who failed to talk to the IPs. They wrote letters to UNESCO which were not sent on by the IUCN in 2013. Geothermal development for energy is 60k away from the lake. The lake started rising as the underground water flow was damaged and the lake rose – houses were lost, animals and the geysers – no one has been told what happened. Something interfered with the substructure of the underground water flow. In May 2014 IUCN reported the state of conservation to the WHO. What a disaster! No disclosure to tourists. Kenya Govt is not passing on the royalties to the IP. Restitution is planned but there has been no share in the revenues.

Landscape Level Approach to Conservation

The Government of India and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) are working to strengthen governance of natural resources through a landscape/ seascape based planning approach across a range of ecosystems in India. The lessons from these initiatives are expected to inform relevant policies and programmes on good landscape based approaches to conservation. Speakers will emphasize the significance of piloting landscape level planning for terrestrial as well as coastal and marine ecosystems and highlight the challenges in effective implementation of such

an endeavour. The event will focus on the use of landscape approach as a planning tool for achieving conservation and development goals by sharing some case studies.

Dr. S.K. Khanduri, Inspector General of Forests (Wildlife), Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEFCC), and National Focal Point for CMS and UNESCO Natural Heritage Site, Government of India: Landscape Management as a Tool for Conservation in India

First national park established in 1936, first legislation in 1972 for NPs and sanctuaries. Areas were set aside irrespective of livelihoods. Wildlife act in 1972 for conservation and community reserves for ecodevelopment and livelihood. Terai Arc Landscape (TAL), Nepal is in the lowlands of the Himalayas. 13 PAs, 9 in India and 4 in Nepal. There are tigers, rhinos, elephants and corridors are being restored using community involvement. One problem stems from the need to reduce human wildlife conflict and accident prevention.

Mr. Nagulendran Kangayatkarasu, Biodiversity Focal Point, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Malaysia: Malaysia's Central Forest Spine Master Plan as a tool for landscape management

There is a central forest project called "Investing back in biodiversity". Mega diverse country. Plantations implemented. The biggest issue is the poaching of tigers and elephants and fragmentation of forests and consequent water loss. Need to get the thinking back to a different paradigm and update town and country plans. In 2011 a central forest masterplan implemented but where to connect and cost, awareness, capacity and infrastructure need consideration. National Tiger Conservation Plan proposes to sell it to the government and aims to connect forests. Primary linkages (PLs) are proposed and are crucial to connect major forests. Secondary linkages (SLs) connect more degraded forests. State governments need to take charge. Elevated bridges are a solution to connectivity – but "elephants don't publish their findings!" Poaching is problematic in landscapes. State government has granted land to connect. Poachers are getting smarter and reading scientific journals so getting aware of where elephants are likely to be. They're after the megafauna. But it's my life, my heritage, my future.

Dr. Jon Day, WCPA-Marine Regional Coordinator for Australia/New Zealand, and Director, Ecosystem Conservation and Sustainable Use, Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority, Australia: An integrated landscape/seascape approach for managing the Great Barrier Reef, Australia

Coral makes up only 7% of the GBR. Catchment is important for the GBR and the health of the floodplains and mangroves is essential. Threats include climate change, water quality, coastal development, fishing, chemicals from fertilisers poisoning the GBR.

Mr. N. Vasudevan, Chief Conservator of Forests (Mangrove Cell), Government of Maharashtra, and CEO, Sindhudurg Foundation, Maharashtra, India: Landscape Approach to Management in Coastal and Marine Areas of India

Indigenous and community land-rights and conservation

Global conservation efforts have a major influence on land and resource tenure. These have given rise to a range of both positive and negative interactions with community land rights in different contexts. Increasingly, conservation agencies and advocates are recognizing the need to consistently respect as well as to strengthen the land and resource rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in conservation strategies, including protected areas. This workshop examines ways to expand and leverage the interests of the conservation community to support and promote recognition and protection of land and resource rights as part of conservation efforts around the world, building on the outcomes of a September 2013 international conference in Interlaken, Switzerland that called for a new global target on recognition of community land rights.

Jenny Springer

Half of the rural forest and dryland areas in the developing world have insecure tenure. Opportunities for mobilisation of IP to be recognised by multiple actors. Need to bring together key actors, secure private sector leverage and expand. Identify tools and approaches and share. Need to double the area of land recognised as being own by IPs. Aim to raise profile and draw attention. Opportunity for legal recognition and building accountability by collaborative actions and recognise threats, and develop alliances.

Fred Nelson

Focus on land tenure, threats and opportunities. Provide evidence for benefits of conservation. There has been a lack of progress since Durban and fuller participation is needed to challenge actions on the national stage. Need to move the agenda forward. Important to agree on target and get full security of land tenure. Not just a piece of land – a way of being. What steps to take. Agree on full security of land tenure. IUCN to do? Full review of frameworks, tools processes piloted. What are our issues? Need for conflict resolution to negate issues. Mauricio: Forest people's program. IUCN indigenous leaders at conference have 'sharing power', rights and land rights plus conservation mechanisms to promote IP rights and injustices. Indonesia reclaiming land. Almost 70% of forest is dead land. 40 million Ha now IPA, 5 million mapped. 35 forests IPAs.

Michael

Are conservation organisations effective? After the struggle, are rights realised. Build capacity among IPs and other organisations both technological and administrative. One thing to respect – another to implement those philosophies. Building on the park system brings political legitimacy – new institutional management help IPAs realise potential. Patrimony contributes to the benefit of the Indigenous community. Look inside and out at the legitimacy of IPAs and at marginal landscapes. The health and government of larger areas is integral to the health and government of IPAs. Manage programs which are capable of carrying out what is required and consistency. Recommendations: 1) Invest in local organisations and authorities. 2) Give incentives for conservation organisations to assess government's engagement with rights issues.

Graham

Spoke about the Cape York land tenure act process. Federal and State govt have returned land to IPs. Rights are not negotiable in conservation. Act locally for a global impact.

Sandy – Sth Africa

The key is capacity issues and literacy about rights. Negotiating can create a clash of legal systems – need to access plural legal systems. Also scope diversity and target full security of IPAs.

Traditional management systems in achieving national and international policy goals

This session considered the critical contribution of traditional resource management systems to biocultural heritage and biodiversity conservation, and their potential synergies with, and limitations in the face of other approaches to meet national and international goals and targets in the areas of climate, biodiversity and development policy. It discussed how traditional resource management systems can contribute to reach those national or international objectives, and the conditions under which national and international processes can help supporting those traditional management systems - or may impinge upon them.

IDDRI Respondent:

- Wend Wendland,

WIPO Speakers: -

- Iara Vasco Ferreira, Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation, Brazil
- Heena Ahmed, United Nations Volunteer, UNDP India Office

Chair: Claudio Chiarolla

Spoke about traditional management and policies for biodiversity, sustainable development. IPs and local communities are deserving of recognition. Form biocultural heritage communities for intergenerational transmission.

Alejandro Argumedo, Director, Asociación ANDES, Peru

Spoke on climate change initiative. IPs are at the frontline of climate change and they make up only 4% of the world's population. Indigenous knowledge (IK) has the key to climate change – ethnoclimatological knowledge. IK has been marginalised and discounted in climate change conversations. IPCC contribute variously to empower IPs to reframe the debate on climate change using local assessments – policy from the ground and evaluates responses. Diverse knowledge systems from synthesis of multiple evidence base

from 5 locations – science and TK joint analysis resulted in a process of decision making, resource management, economics, innovations and solidarity. Resulted in a transition to a low-carbon economy. Traditional resource management (TRM) in changing climate are the key issues. The contributions of TRM: economic and social benefits, improved governance, mitigation and adaptation, environmental benefits and government benefits. Key messages: fossil fuels phased out.

A measurement of benefits of how to protect and promote the TK system follows. Case study 2010. A seed park has been established in a stone village in China in the Yunan province. The Naxi people are an ethnic group and have lived in 6 natural villages on the hillside from 1400 years ago. There are three parallel rivers in this WHA along the tea and horse road upstream of the Yangtze river. There has been a shift in the Tibetan plateau eco system which has warmed by 3 or more degrees. Scientists using global figures don't reflect what is happening in specific areas of regional and sub IPCC country. Drought, extreme weather, pests etc destroyed the area and limited food production. It was found that better results came from using original seeds not hybrids. Seed sovereignty program was developed and cooperatives developed for seed production. It became a National Farmer seed network with seed exchange, production etc. Developed a 'seed law' for 22 seed working communities in living laboratories. Policy makers, researchers and communities developed dialogue. Chinese are pushing for a revision of seed laws to operate on a volunteer basis. Thus – an ecosystem based adaptation (EBA) involving the community, region, national and international prospects.

Natalie Stoianoff, Chair, Indigenous Knowledge Forum & Director, Intellectual Property Program, University of Technology, Sydney

Relationship between millennium goals to ensure environmental sustainability can be achieved by looking outward not by being inward looking. She spoke about the relationship between the economy, the environment and society, social and human capital, natural capital and economic capital. A program at the national level – Caring for Country – provides an opportunity for Indigenous carbon farming. (not sure of these figures) claimed 20% owned by IPs, 60 IPAs, 48 million hectares, 36% of the National Reserve System (NRS).

Saving our Species in NSW

'Survival of the Cheapest' Preventing the extinction of threatened species, one of the 20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets, is vitally important, but also expensive, in a world with finite resources and competing demands. Over the past decade, discussion and use of objective ways to prioritise investment in threatened species – often described as a 'conservation triage' approach – has increased around the world. The NSW Government recently launched the innovative Saving our Species program which aligns with these principles. The Saving our Species Congress Event involved a panel of high-profile experts in the fields of threatened species, biodiversity conservation, wildlife management and science, who tackle the big issues arising when saving species and economic realities collide.

Key Speakers

Comperre:

- Robyn Williams (ABC Radio National)

Panel Members:

- Professor Michael Archer (University of New South Wales)
- Professor Neil Burgess (United Nations Environment Program) didn't come

Don't give up on Australia's endangered species opposes conservation triage. It's defeatist to say that some plants and animals should be allowed to become extinct.

Dr Martin Taylor (WWF Australia)

Increased investment to save species is required. What money do we need? Increase in budget – how to use most effectively? There's an art to good campaigning and the WWF is fighting for the GBR to stop dumping and dredging there. Australia has the 13th highest carbon footprint. 1,000s of Qld farmers are trying to reduce reef damage. Martin contributed that anti-landclearing laws were having a positive effect on conservation. Cost of \$30m per year to maintain?

Professor Hugh Possingham (University of Queensland)

Cost and feasibility of saving a species is about cost effectiveness. NZ saves 2 and a half times as many species. Experienced that nature makes money. They took 20 species out – triage of species – to save others. Introduced koalas in SA, Kangaroo Island koalas culled.

Cate Faehrmann (Sea Shepherd Australia)

Cate remonstrated saying that it was dangerous for scientists to use triage as extinction in some areas is not OK. Shooters and fishers would use triage. To allow political decision makers to dismantle threatened species legislation – triage will be used to justify spending.

Q: How to get traction from pollies as current governments slam science and climate change scientists. Depends on the ideology of particular ministers.

Professor Bill Laurance (James Cook University)

Forests are essential for survival of the species. Not purely about economics or science, about human sociology. SAFE index provides iconic species and motivates support. But it is almost like trying to plug the hole in the dyke. The term biodynamic hotspots received attention. These places are in critical need and need urgent focus on saving those crucial landscapes.

The triage debate

Hugh Prioritisation is to triage natural species.

This comment brought opposition from the floor and especially from Cate. She stated that this put humans in charge of what species would be made extinct.

Bill Triage reeks of a dangerous way of thinking. It is a concept which would be disdained by consumers and environmental people. Infiltrating consumer chains with the knowledge of such initiatives needed to reach critical mass to be effective. But, he thought that the markets were starting to take effect. We have been given economic rationalism for stopping logging by some elite economists. The Japanese love koalas and wombats and won't want a bar of anything which suggests they are being destroyed by any sort of triage methodology.

Bill The explosion of roads across the planet in developing countries for extraction industries, colonisation, logging, poaching etc was causing rampant environmental destruction. Eg The Amazon dams for hydroelectric power where there is an onslaught to build roads and infrastructure in places that never had a road go through them. The roads will lose the endangered species war for us.

Hugh We need a zero extinction fund to generate \$50m per year – this would amount to 2 weeks of defence budget.

Martin: Get rid of tax to subsidise the extraction industries.

Bill: Brazil has a 1% tax on everything which goes to science and conservation. People in the session agreed that they would willingly pay 1% tax to support Saving Animals From Extinction (SAFE). Canada has an alliance for zero extinction.

Hugh We need to sell conservation.

Bill: The IUCN has a Green List of protected areas in a new global initiative that celebrates the success of effective protected areas, and encourages the sharing of that success so that other protected areas can also reach high standards. More effective protected areas lead to greater benefits for humans and nature. On the green list from Australia are: Montague Island Nature Reserve, Arakwal National Park and Cape Byron State Conservation Area. (*not sure about their determining criteria*)

BTW *Thought now is the time to raise the logging of native forests in SE NSW so gave figures of logs to Eden. The panel asked me why we were woodchipping our native forests so I said for Japan to make paper at a taxpayer loss of \$14million a year and an inestimable cost to the forests. I told of the damage to our unique endangered koala's habitat, burying of wombats alive in Glenbog State Forest and exposed the lies told to the conservationists by the forest logging corporation that no wombats were harmed, etc. There were a few glum faces – well it wasn't entertaining for sure. Doug Reckord*

was in the same session and I was afraid to ask him what he thought about what I said. Before I could, he complimented me – said good on you! So it must have been OK to raise NSW State Forests' bad practices in a global environmental forum.



Monday 17th Nov:**Restoring natural systems to provide resilience to climate change**

This session shared case studies and examples of ecological restoration around the world. Lessons learned allow application of efficient methods, techniques, and tools of restoration in new places as a strategy to increase resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate change.

Session / Event Manager

Fernando Camacho

Fernando showed a video from Parks Canada which is helping people adopt ecosystem based approaches.

Erustus Kanga, Kenya Wildlife Service

Kenya has 6 national parks being restored to support iconic wildlife and tourism in degraded destroyed landscapes. Trying to deal with weedy plants and removing invasive species. Establishment of tree nurseries to replant and after restoration wildlife are coming back to the waterholes which people pay to see in their natural habitat, not in books, on DVDs and in zoos.

Carolina Jarros, Parques Nacionales, Colombia

Colombia grasslands have been revitalised for livelihoods and unique species. Nurseries for degraded sites and seeds from home gardens use resilient species. In Mexico cattle roamed uncontrolled and new livestock grazing techniques have been developed. The Parks have helped people understand rural communities and reinforced the need for resilience. PAs in Chilli play a significant role preserving for future generations. Climate change affecting everyone and the dryer climate has become a burden. Detailed plans to develop tree nurseries to increase seed production. Youth are being inspired to help restore landscapes.

The above ecological restoration projects in Canada, Kenya and Colombia are supported by government funds.

Chu Van Cuong, University of Queensland; Carlos Sifuentes Lugo, CONANP

Chu spoke about the restoration of a wetland in the Kien Giang Biosphere Reserve. The rice bowl of Vietnam was under threat from climate change. The wetland was lost and fragmented from bad management. Sea level was rising and the wetlands were converted to large scale rice and aquaculture. The Biosphere Reserve was established in 2006 – 1m hectares at U Minh Thuong National Park where there are 173 bird species. Large scale forest loss and degradation, threat of fire, bad water management and permanent and deep flooding after a large fire in 2002. 3,000 ha of forest burnt. 2009 saw improved water management for wetland by releasing floodwater from park. This led to recovery of wetland habitat and waters, forests, etc.

Nghi Nguyen Viet, Daloc Community Based Mangroves Reforestation and Management

Mangroves were lost to aquaculture and 30% of the coastline was eroded. Sea level rose, 50% of replanting of mangroves was not successful. Mangrove forests were restored by planting melaleuca fences in the water to protect the mangroves and to retain the mud for seeds to propagate. The mangrove seedlings survived and the fence had assisted in the natural recruitment, enhanced marine biodiversity and the plan has been scaled up nationally.

Joyce Loza, Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife

Maloti Lesotho S. Africa.

Challenges to conduct rehabilitation and develop climate change resistance. Climate change has affected water storage in wells and springs. Collaboration occurs between S Africa and Lesotho re water sharing and social inclusion for multiple benefits. Outputs include: improved vegetation cover and improved eco system health, give wetlands a rest and employment wage incentives for IPs. Outcomes include: less runoff and groundwater replenishment. Cattle now out of the wetlands and there is better management of grasslands.

The primary aim of conservation planning is to provide scientific information and advice required by KZN Wildlife to achieve its overall vision, mission and policies. The branch coordinates scientific research and

development planning within KZN Wildlife. Emphasis is placed on gaining a good understanding of biodiversity and the factors influencing its distribution and status, including those of a social, economic or developmental nature. Strategies are developed and advice given so that appropriate measures may be applied to ensure the long-term conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. Extensive collaborative networks have been created with other institutions to augment our research capacity, and wherever possible external funds are solicited. The following disciplines are pursued in the terrestrial, freshwater, estuarine and marine environments throughout KwaZulu-Natal.

Rajendra Khanal, International Union For Conservation Of Nature, Nepal

We need nature, nature doesn't need us.

Panchase Protected Forest lies in the nine Village Development Committees of Kaski, Parbat and Syangja districts of Western development region. Panchase Protected Forest was gazetted in 2012 with an area of 57.76 sq kilometers. The lower belt of Panchase hill forest nearby the settlement is being managed by local people as community forest and upper land forest in the Panchase hill is kept as protected. The protection activities in upland area have considerably reduced soil erosion, sedimentation, and flooding in the downstream. As upland communities rarely receive the benefits of the environmental services they provide, now it is realized how environmental service- transfer- payments can best be implemented to improve environment condition and the livelihoods of upland communities in the area. Issues for conservation

- The extensive use of forest for various purposes has led the forest towards degradation.
- Thousands of livestock, mainly buffaloes freely graze round the year under the open grazing systems.
- *Michelia champaca*, *Prunus* and *Taxus* of the core forest area are on the verge of extinction and the numbers of Orchid species are also declining from the forest.
- Threat to wildlife population due to an increasing poaching in the forest.
- Soil eroding and sedimentation towards the Phewa Lake is also one of the major problems of the area.

To overcome above conservation issues Department of Forest is implementing Panchase Protected Forest Program through the Panchase Protected Forest Council in the nine VDCs of the area.

Vision: "Sustainable Management of biodiversity, cultural and watershed areas as well as Livelihood promotion of local community". Goal: "Sustainable management of biodiversity, water resources and ecotourism through participatory management approach ensuring environmental stability and livelihood promotion of local people"

The program's objectives are:

- Community-based sustainable management of flora, fauna, habitat and micro ecosystem; wise use of forest products and conservation of natural beauty of the vicinity,
- Community-based ecotourism and creation of environment friendly jobs in order to improve livelihood of local people.
- Participatory watershed management within Protected Forest, ensuring mutual relationship between up-stream and down-stream by establishing payment for environmental system.

To meet the goal and objectives following programs have been given priority: Sustainable Community Forest Management, Biodiversity Conservation, Soil and Watershed Conservation, Local livelihood Enhancement and Human Resource and Capacity Development.

North American Indigenous Peoples and protected areas

Climate change is expected to affect animal and plant species that indigenous people depend on for their livelihoods, health and cultural practices. Issues include the loss of traditional knowledge; impacts to forests, ecosystems, traditional foods, and water; thawing of Arctic sea ice and permafrost; and relocation of communities. The impacts of climate change on forests and other ecosystems that are home to many of these species require tribal engagement in climate change research, assessments, and adaptation efforts.

Key Speakers

- MKalani Souza
- Markusi Qisliq

Dr Thomas E. Jones, University of Arizona

Thomas reported on his research project: Needs and barriers to renewable energy on tribal lands. 5% of US minerals and coal are on tribal lands. Solar and wind potential is being realised in south west US to homes on tribal lands and there is huge potential for expansion. Need for energy as 14.2% of native Americans have no power. Thomas grew up in poverty without power. Need to bring power to the Navajo IPs. 18,000 homes have no electricity and only primitive light and power. One of the problems is remoteness and it would cost \$27,000 to \$48,000 per mile for electricity to be connected. The Kayenta and Navajo mines have the largest power plants. Question raised why there is not widespread development. Federal regulations provide a barrier, there's a level of mistrust and other research showed other conflicting barriers. Findings related to: lack of equity, distance a problem and finding a partner and a customer is difficult, utilities are not mandated to buy energy from tribes (expect this means from power sourced by IPs), tribal leaders need to increase capacity, cultural values not recognised, acceptance contingent upon scale of project, tribal sovereignty problems, communities have trust and risk problems *(the findings weren't clear I'm afraid but I guess the study shows that IPs have problems to face re creating enterprising renewable energy projects that others may not).*

Dr John Daigle, University of Maine, Associate Professor of Forest Recreation Management, School of Forest Resources

IPs experience with climate change and environmental stewardship research. Being studied in Maine and in other universities – impacts of climate change on communities, socially and culturally aspects which make IPs vulnerable to research and development. Tribes to be invited to research and policy collaboration with stakeholders. 556 tribes in the US. IPs in US spiritually and culturally invested in specific areas supporting a cultural connection with the land and stories. 1.2m of US tribal people live on or near reservations and use the wild foods. Their connections are formed through harvesting, processing and sharing. This is their way of life, this is their life. Climate change has brought a range of problems, eg black and brown ash. This tree has been very important commercially and domestically. It is threatened by a range of changes. An invasive species, the emerald ash borer was imported from China in palettes in 2002. It is a VERY nasty beetle and has damaged large areas of ash forests. Collaboration sought re the impact on the ash trees of such an invasive species not neglecting the cultural implications. The tribal people use the ash to make beautiful baskets and bowls and now this livelihood has been threatened. *(I found a lady, Jamie, on FB who treats black ash.)* Seed collections are happening and creation of adaptive capabilities. Contemporary solutions of the IPs may help society to frame and guide adaptation. Need for IPs to be involved and to sit at the table.

The impacts of climate change on tribal natural and cultural resources are taking center stage in a Special Issue of the journal Climatic Change (Vol. 20, Issue 3), which focuses on tribal natural and cultural resources: <http://www.swcsc.arizona.edu/announcements/climatic-change-tribal-resources>



Valerie Courtois, Senior Adviser, Aboriginal relations

On ground stewardship nation to nation is the key to good management. Valérie is a specialist in aboriginal issues and forest ecology. She completed her undergraduate studies in Forestry Sciences at the University of Moncton in 2002. Valerie regularly lectures at conferences and universities around the world, focusing on ecosystem planning and First Nations issues. As environmental planner for the Innu Nation in Labrador from 2003 to 2009, Valerie was responsible for land-use planning and management of environmental programs. Valerie has worked as a consultant in Aboriginal Forestry, including certification and spatial planning. Valerie has been CBI's Senior Advisor, Aboriginal Affairs since 2010. In 2007, Valerie was awarded the James M. Kitz Institute of Forestry for her early-career contributions to the profession of forestry. <http://www.borealcanada.ca/about-contacts-e.php>

Steven Nitah

Thiadene Nene, (means land of our ancestors) Canada which is a 1m sq k IPA leading the charge in Indigenous management. The landscape was fragmented due to oil, logging and other extractive industries. Industry was being driven by the southern population. The peatlands and lakes were very high in carbon and climate change posed a threat to them being dried up. This effect was managed by keeping the forests on the land. PA strategy ascribed boundaries as determined by the IPs. Round table management dealt with caribou decline. If there are no caribou, then no Inuit – 7 tribes. Our unity is a gift from the caribou. Inuit apply complete dedication to reaching solutions.

It takes 100 square ks to support a family of 10. Thiadene Nene is the heart not the entire territory. Our way of life is tied to the land – without our land we lose ourselves and from it we form our relationship with the rest of the world. We want to generate a modern economy that fits our culture. Thiadene Nene will be a living legacy. The treaty lasts as long as the sun shines, the grass grows and the river flows. Protection of the cultural components is the key objective. Need to promote the Lutsel K'e Dene First Nation (LKDFN) culture, and TK and science among the generations. Foster a diverse sustainable local economy.

Read more at: <http://landoftheancestors.ca/>

(I won a red Thiadene Nene T-shirt because I remembered that the Park was financed by a trust fund! It has a white eagle and a tomahawk overlying a dream catcher. This session got to me for sure.)



Catherine and Jacques Pinard

<http://www.nunavikparks.ca/en/>



Nunavik is Quebec's far north, rugged and awe-inspiring. Partnerships were formed with Inuit communities for the creation of the Nunavik National Park. CCEA

For millennium, the remote geography of this immense territory has served to protect the region's natural features and landscapes, as well as its wildlife. The exceptionally pure waters of Pingualuk Lake and its circular crater, the towering heights of the Torngat Mountains and the rich plant and animal life of Richmond Gulf are but a few examples.

Today, Nunavik Parks is dedicated to protecting these exceptional features and representative landscapes from encroaching human activity that includes non-renewable resource exploitation. The protection offered by Nunavik Parks focuses on conservation through enhanced educational and recreational opportunities for Nunavimmiut and travellers from around the globe.

The national park creation process in Nunavik has several stages. In the early 1990s, territories representative of natural regions or possessing exceptional features were identified and reserved for park purposes pursuant to ministerial order of the provincial government. These territories were subsequently integrated into the Master Plan for Land Use in the Kativik Region prepared by the Kativik Regional Government (KRG).

At the beginning of a park creation process, the concerned communities are invited to an information and consultation session. This session serves to explain the park creation process and issues, answer questions and confirm that there is interest in the project. If the response is positive, a working group is formed, comprising representatives of the Québec government and various interest groups, such as the KRG, the concerned northern villages and landholding corporations, and the Makivik Corporation.

Tuesday 18th Nov:**Indigenous Partnerships Workshop: New South Wales' experiences with joint management**

An interactive workshop, drawing on New South Wales partnerships between Aboriginal people and parks for Aboriginal custodianship of country and conservation: joint managed parks and conservation on Aboriginal land. Aboriginal community members, park managers, cultural heritage experts and scientists led the discussion. Aboriginal representatives discussed their experiences as custodians, rights-holders and decision-makers. The workshop reflected diverse perspectives, partnerships, cultures, landscapes, governance and capacity building.

Key Speakers

Presenters and panel members will include:

- Raylene Ballangarry, Chair
- Gaagal Wanggaan (South Beach) National Park Board;
- Petrice Manton, Worim Conservation Lands Board of Management;
- Marilyn Binge, Deriah Aboriginal Area Co-management Committee;
- Shane Phillips, Tribal Warrior Association;
- Lenore Fraser, Maxine Walker, Tegan Burton and Eric Keidge, NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service,
- Lynn Baker, Mal Ridges and Claude McDermott, NSW Office of Environment Heritage,
- Oliver Costello, Nature Conservation Council, Firesticks Project.

This session started gloriously with an Indigenous man giving a Mongolian prayer. He was in traditional dress and played what looked to me to be a Jew's harp. The melody ebbed and flowed and his voice redolent of the culture from centuries of devotion to known or unknown gods. It was an intense spiritual engagement demonstrating the diversity of indigenous culture. The session continued in what I call a 'storming' process out of which came some 'norming' and the following points were agreed upon.

Negatives:

- One aspect of the discussion focussed on the need for State Parks to be aware of the challenges re sites with **values that do not fit well into the current system** before embarking on nominations. More focus needs to be given to sites on the tentative WHS lists.
- Another was that there is not enough engagement of TOs and not enough funding for repatriation issues.
- Need to be aware of legitimate TO boundaries and cultural sensitivities.
- TOs to be a part of WH management, promotion of WHS.
- Question raised that payment of royalties to IPs was inconsistent and needed articulation.

Positives:

- Advisory bodies recognise shortcomings of IUCN and taking steps to address.
- Upstream advisory process needed more work.
- Australian World Heritage Indigenous Network (AWHIN) to link to Ministers
- To presence—engagement efforts to incorporate TK into management.
- AWHIN help TOs to reconnect to country
- TOs need to get employment on their own country and not have to go away to work off country.

Key:

- Problems with weakness in implementation
- Need to work on up an downstream preparation, 2 way capacity building
- International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM) to work effectively and efficiently
- Need a WHS nominations template
- Need high level representation nationally and globally using the facilities of World Heritage Indigenous Peoples Council of Experts (WHIPCOE)
- What does success look like? What are the KPIs?
- Performance and management tools need reconstitution to suit IP management.

This was a very important session and, one of the most important things that came out of it for me was that there needs to be 'whistleblower' protection built into the process for anyone who has concerns about having to relocate.



Successful Indigenous strategies to protect sacred natural sites and territories 1

This session, focussed on the latest, innovative strategies for protecting Indigenous sacred natural sites and territories (SNS&T). Indigenous Peoples - from bio-cultural landscapes as diverse as the Altai, Kenya, Guatemala and Hawaii - shared their experiences of reviving local knowledge and traditional practices to reach conservation goals and build resilience. Short presentations spotlighted practical tools and best practice – from community-based, eco-cultural mapping, to drafting national legislation and working hand-in-hand with protected area authorities. Common attributes of these approaches include bringing Indigenous and traditional knowledge, culture and governance to the fore.

Key Speakers

- Danil Mamyev (Altai)
- Sabella Kaguna (Kenya)
- Oussou Lio Appolinaire (Benin)
- Felipe Gomez (Guatemala)
- Dorothy FireCloud (USA)
- Stanton Enomoto (Hawaii)

This session appealed to people's spiritual meaning of nature. Ros played a major role by summarizing the groups' findings.



Responding to Climate Change Stream wrap-up

Climate change presents significant challenges to protected areas, requiring a broad suite of management actions ranging from the inherent “natural solutions” protected areas possess to abate the effects of climate change, to the development of entirely novel adaptation actions that move us beyond current practices to transform our thinking, goals and practices in a fundamentally altered world. It also emphasizes the critical role of education and effective communication in a future in which more people will contend for fewer resources and the relevance of protected areas must become more visible to the human communities that live in or depend on them.

Key Speakers

- Luis Fueyo, National Commissioner of Protected Areas, Mexico

Lesley Hughes, Macquarie University

Lesley’s presentation is available on disk. [hughes.pptx](#)

“Climate change is the greatest environmental injustice of all time”

“We now have 40% more CO₂ in the atmosphere than pre-industrial”

“By end of century, it will be more than 200%”—*and other mind numbing statistics, predictions and outcomes.*

Cecile Ndjebet, REFACOF founder, Cameroon

BUT excitement came in this presentation from Cecile. Beautifully dressed (not the pic below), she stood to recognise that the whole WP Congress was gender biased. She noted that 88% of the panelists were men – 22% women. *(Cecile had the math wrong but I thought had the concept right!).*

She had expected that the WPC 2014 would have been gender equal and that she advocated to get gender on the agenda! As women are the main primary producers and constitute 51% of the population gender equality should be at the centre of sustainable management of climate change. *(There were men everywhere—I had to agree—it was man’s Congress).*



The Final Plenary

There were 3 concurrent plenary sessions summing up the total contributions from all the sessions. I hoped they would have been published in due course on the WPC’s website as one could not attend all the sessions. Forests and Indigenous issues were in different halls so ... sorry—I couldn’t capture content. However, the Promise of Sydney probably captures resolutions.